Assignment

Q-1 What are the four fundamental parts of computer ?
Ans-1 **Hard Drive** – This is as known storage. All your programms and data are stored on your drive Fill it too much and things will slow down.
Memory- Your can equate a computers's memory to your memory. A comnputer with plenty of memory is like a person with great memory.
Case- The case is simply the body that everything sites in check out your computer case. it's built pretty intelligently for example. If you have a mouse with a round connector (PS2) then the connecter is probebly green and there is only one green round connection point on the motherboard for it.
Motherboard- You could equate a motherboard to a speical cord. Not only does everything play into it but this also how everything communication most of the motherboard is hidden from view and is only expose at the rear of computer.
Classifieation of Computer :-
Super Computer
Main Frame Computer
Mini Computer
Micro Computer
Super Computer -
Super Computers -Super computers are the most powerfull and physically the largest by size. These are systems designed tom proccess huge amount if data and the fatest super computers can perform over one trilion calculation in sceond super computers have thousands of processors. Beacause of their extra odinary speed accuary and processing power. Super Computers are well suited for solving highly complex problesms and performing tasks that deamand huge amount of calculations.
Main frame Computer – Main frame computer are very large often filling an entire room and can process thousands of millions of instruction per second. In a main frame environment, user connect to the main frame through the many terminals wire to the main frame. Main frame are capable of supporting hundereds to thousands of users Simultaneously. Some the funtions performmed by a main frame include: Flight scheduling. Reseration and ticketing for airlines.
Mini Computers – Mini Compuers are much smaller smaller than maintaines . These computers are also less expensive. Sometimes referred to as midrange Server are midrange computers, they are typically larger more powerful and more expensive them desktop computers. Midrange computers are usually used by smaal and medium sized bussiness as their server users connect to the server through a network by using desktop computers.
Micro Computers – Micro computers are the most frequently used type computers. Also known as person computers. (PC) , a micro computer is a small computer system designed to be used by one person at aa time.
Evalution :-
The evalution of digital computing is often divided into genaration. Each genaration is charactrized by dramatic improvements over the previous genaration in the technology used to build computers in terms of the internal organization of computer and programming languages.

Five Genaration of Computers :-

1- Frist Genaration
2 – Second Genaration
3 - Third Genarations
4 – Fourth Genaration
5 – Fifth Geanaration

First Genaration: Vacuum Tubes (1940-1956):-

The first computer systems used vaccum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. and were
often enormous, taking up entire room first genaration computers relied on machine language. the lowest level programming language understood by computers, to perform opretions and they could solve one problem at a time the UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Machine) and ENIAC (Electronic numerical computer) computers are examples of first genaration computing devices. The UNIAC was the first commercial computer delieved to a bussiness client, the US censes Boeau in 1951

Second Genaration : Transistors (1956-1963)

The world would see transistors replace vaccum tubes in second genaration of computers.The transistors was inrented at bell labs in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the date 1950.the transistor was for supior to the vaccum tube allowing computers to become smaller. faster cheaper more energy efficient and more reliable thyan their first genaration a great deal of heat that subjected the computer to damage, it was a rast improvement over the vaccum tube. second genaration computers mored from cryptic binary machine language to symbolic or assembly language

Third Genaration: Intagrated Circuits (1964-1971)

The development of the intagrated circuits was the hallmark of the third genaration of computers. transistor were mini aturized and placed on silicon chips called semiconduetors which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers. instead of punched card and printouts, users intractive with third genaration computers through keyboard and monitors and interfaced with oprating system which allowed the device to run many diffrent application at one time with a control prgramm that moniterd the memory.

Fourth Genaration : Microprosessors (1971-Present)

The microprocessors brought the fourth genaration of comp[uters as thousands of intregrated circuits were built on to a single silicon chip in 1981 IBM introduced its first computer for home user, and in 1984 apple introduced the machintosh. all they small computers become more powerful. they could be linked togather to form network, which eventuallylly to development of the internet fourth genaration computers also saw the devlopment of GUES the mouse and handheld deviced.

Fifth Genaration : Artificial Intelligence (Present and Beyond)

Fifth genaration computing devices bassed on artificial intelligence are still in devolopment though there are some application. such as voice recognition that are being used today. Quantum compution and molecular and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years to come.

Diffrent Between Valatile & Non Valatile Memory :-

Valatile Memory -

1- Valatile memory is the type of memory in which data is lost as it powered off.

2- Content of valatile memory is stored tempararies

3- It is faster than non valatile memory.

4- Ram (Random Access Memory) is an example of valatile memory.

5- Valatile memory genarally helpless capacity of storage.

Non- Valatile Memory

Non-valatile memory is the type of memory in which data remains stored even if it is powered off.

Contents of non-valatile memory is stored permissiontly.

It is slower than valatile memory.

Rom(Read OnlyMemory) is an example of non-valatile memory.

Non-valatile memory genarally has more storage capacity than valatile.

System Software - System software is a type of computers program that is designed to run a computers hardware an application progarms if we think of a computer system as layered mode the system software is the interface between the hardware and and user applications.The oprating system is the best-known example of the system software The OS managers all thge other programs in a computer.

Important fethers of system Software:-

System software genarally includes the following feathers

1- High Speed - system software must be as efficient as possible to provide effective plateform for higher-level software in the computers system.

Hard to manipulate - It often requires the use of programming language, which is more difficult to use than a more intuitire user interface (OI)

3- Close to the system- It connects directly to the hardware than enables the computers to run.

4- Voritten in a loe-level computers language - system software must be written in a computer language the central processing unit (CPU) and other computer hardware can read.

Application Software - computer software is basically programms and procedures intended to perform

specific tasks on a system. form the lowest level assembly language to the high level language. thre are diffrent type of application software.Computer software system are classified into three major type of namely system software, progarmming software an application software.

Important features of application software -

1- Perform more specialized like word processing spreadsheet, photo , email , edition etc.

2- It needs more storage space as it us bigger in size.

3- easy to design and more interactive for thye user.

4- Genarally written in high level language.